

audio signal and a user interface (75) that receives a user input identifying an event to be detected; however, Strubbe fails to suggest a detector that analyzes the incoming video and/or audio signal of one program to detect [an] event in the program identified by the user." The Examiner further stated that Brown makes up for this deficiency by disclosing "a video screen display voice recognition method that teaches the concept equivalent to detecting and analyzing...the incoming video and/or audio signal of one program (i.e. data links) to detect [an] event (i.e., voice control of various video screen[s]) in the program identified by the user. The Examiner pointed to Fig. 1, and col. 2, line 32 to col. 3, line 65. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection on the grounds that neither Brown nor Strubbe detect an event in the program which is to be displayed.

According to the present invention, the user inputs at the user interface, the particular event to be detected within a program. The event could be certain specified text, audio, Web information, and so forth contained within the program. (Specification, p. 6). Unlike the signal-presence detector of Strubbe, the detector of the present invention analyzes the incoming signal (either the audio or video portions, or both) in order to detect the event that has been previously identified by the user. In other words, the present invention is directed to a device that actually analyzes an incoming video and/or audio signal of a program in order to detect a user specified event within the

program and then displays the program in which the event was detected upon detection of the event.

Strubbe is a signal-presence detector. Strubbe is directed to a television receiving system for indicating the availability of an auxiliary program source input, and includes a main input and an auxiliary input. (Strubbe, claim 1). A signal-presence detector 60 is disposed between the auxiliary input and a control circuit (Strubbe, col. 3, lines 14-18). The signal-presence detector 60 detects whether the auxiliary input is in fact being supplied or not, and causes the control signal to adjust the display accordingly. (Strubbe, col. 3, lines. 49-59). Strubbe does not detect a user specified event within the program and then display that same program.

Brown does not make up for this deficiency. Brown pertains to a voice controlled video screen display system. It provides "hands-free" navigation through various video screen displays such as the World Wide Web network and interactive television displays.

(Abstract) Many times the typical interfaces such as a keyboard or "mouse" cannot be used by people with manual dexterity problems, or those that are visually impaired or have a limited range of movement. Accordingly, Brown's system provides for a voice controlled video screen display system. (Col. 1, lines 11-50). The system in Brown performs some sort of voice recognition to produce programming commands for the video screen display. The system in Brown however detects voice commands to control video

displays. The commands are detected in the voice and then a separate video is caused to be displayed. Brown does not detect the commands in the same video it is displaying as in Applicants' invention. Hence, Brown is not detecting an event in the program and then upon detection of the event providing to a display the program containing the event as claimed by Applicants.

Accordingly, even if Strubbe and Brown were combined which Applicant does not believe is a proper combination, it would only produce a voice activated system which causes the television in Strubbe to detect whether or not a signal was present. It would not describe a system which receives a user specified event, detect the event within the program and then display the program.

Applicants respectfully submit that claims 1-4, 8-10, 13-15, 22, 24 and 26-27 are allowable over Strubbe in view of Brown.

Regarding the rejection of claim 2, Applicants respectfully submit that claim 2 depends from claim 1 and includes all of its patentably distinct features and for the reasons stated above is allowable over Strubbe in view of Brown.

The rejection of claim 3, is also overcome by the arguments stated above because it also detects the audio event in the program and then displays the program that the event was detected within. Accordingly, this claim is also allowable for the reasons stated above.

Claim 4 depends from claim 1 and includes all of its patentably distinct features and is therefore allowable for the

reasons stated above.

Claim 8 also includes the recitation of detecting an event within the program and then displaying the program having the detected event. Claim 9 depends from claim 8 and includes all of its patentably distinct features. Accordingly, these two claims are also allowable.

Claims 10 and 15 are allowable for the reasons stated above with respect to claim 4.

Claim 13 is allowable for the reasons stated above with respect to claim 8.

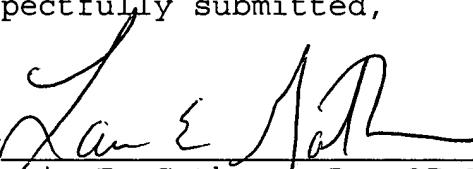
Claim 14 is allowable for the reasons stated above with respect to claim 3.

Claims 22 and 27 are allowable because they also claim detecting an event within the text of a program and then displaying the program having the detected text. Accordingly, for the reasons stated above, Strubbe and Brown do not alone or in combination teach or suggest the claim language of claim 22 or claim 27.

Claims 24 and 26 are allowable for the reasons stated above with respect to claim 13 and 8 and are therefore allowable.

In view of the above remarks entry of this Amendment,
reconsideration of the rejections and allowance of all the claims
is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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on March 10 2003
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